Introducing Ramionics (Ramin Theory & Ramion Based Physics) To Resolve the Fine-Structure and other Constant, Dark Matter, Anti matter Asymmetry, Quantumised Gravity Problems

Author: Ramin Khosravi (Ramionics Ltd. KSA)

Contents

Introduction and energy equation 2
Geometry of Space Structure in Ramin Theory 8
Quantumized Gravity, Relativity, Strong Forece and so called Dark Matter 12
Electromagnetism, weak Force and Fine Structure constant 22
Elementary particles, QFT, QCD and Strings Theory 33
Cosmology and multiverse 42
Ramin theory and philosophy 43

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

Introduction and energy equation

Ramin's Ramion theory explains how this universe is made from **only and only exactly one basic particle** (at FCC lattice) named Ramion (Rotational **A**nti-matter and **M**atter **I**on): an absolute energy $\mathbf{E_r}$ in form of **three-dimensional sphere** with real, measurable and calculatable parameters like energy $\mathbf{E_r}$, pressure **P** ,energy density $\boldsymbol{\rho_r} = \frac{\mathbf{E_r}}{\mathbf{V}}$,volume $\mathbf{V}= \frac{4\pi}{3}\mathbf{r^3}$, radius **r** ,angular speed **ω**, rotational speed on its surface(**v=r. ω =c=light speed**) , torque **T**, Moment inertia **I**, mass equivalent to its energy $\mathbf{m}=\frac{\mathbf{E_r}}{\mathbf{c^2}}$ and even spin and electrical charge $\pm\mathbf{q_r}$ and Coulomb constant $\mathbf{k_r}$ and two poles: north and south! In ramionics we need no extra dimension in space or time and no imaginal or modelled parameters or Force Carrier particles.

Ramions **generate, contains, transport, define, formulate, and Explain** any fundamental thing in physics:

space, time, compatible Relativity + Gravity + quantum,

matter, antimatter and their asymmetry,

Time dilation, gravity and so called dark matter,

energy, so called dark energy, space energy causing space expansion,

all elementary forces: gravity (+strong nuclear force), electromagnetic (+weak nuclear force),

elementary particles structure geometry,

physics constants like fine structure constant or elementary particles mass or electrical charges,

entanglement, warm hole, black hole, multiverse.

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

Energy:

Ramions have <u>exactly equal</u> linear and rotational parts of energy named $E_{Lr} + E_{Rr}$

Linear Energy → pressure → relativity → gravity & strong Nuclear force

rotational Energy→Torque→Electricity→Electromagnetic&weak nuclear force

Basic equation of Ramionics (including 26 equations)

(1) $$E_r = \{m\,c^2 = (E_{Lr} + E_{Rr}) = 2(E_{Lr} = E_{Rr})\} = 2\left\{E_{Lr} = \frac{1}{2}m\,c^2 = PV = \frac{F_{Lr}}{4\pi\,r^2}\frac{4\pi\,r^3}{3} = \frac{1}{3}rF_{Lr}\right\} = 2\left\{E_{Rr} = \frac{1}{2}m\,c^2 = \frac{1}{2}(mr^2)\left(\frac{c^2}{r^2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}I\,\omega^2 = \frac{1}{2}r \times \left(\frac{mc^2}{r}\right) = \frac{1}{2}r \times F_{Rr} = \frac{1}{2}T = (2)E_P\right\} = \left\{\hbar\,\omega_m = \hbar\frac{c}{r_m} = 2 \times (2)E_{PP} = 2 \times (2)\left(\frac{k_r\,{q_r}^2}{2\,r_m}\right)\right\} = \left\{\rho_r V = (\frac{\rho_s}{\varphi})(\frac{4\pi\,r^3}{3}) = (\frac{c^4}{8\pi G\,R_D^2})(\frac{1}{\varphi})(\frac{4\pi\,r^3}{3})\right\} = \left\{E_{neutrino}\,\frac{3}{10n^3+15n^2+11n3+3} = E_{Baryon}\,\frac{1}{\frac{1}{10}(12\pi)^2\,2^g}\right\}$$

Ramion has no problem to have speed of light because it's in energy mode (not matter) and also ramion itself generate space and time for local observers.

Ramion energy is noted as E_r in compare of other objects like baryons also Maybe it's noted as E_s (means Energy of ramion at far steady state space without any mass or time dilation in neighbourhood) in compare to ramions carrying Gravity or Electricity energy.

In pressure-gravity part of basic equation we see

(2) $$\boldsymbol{\rho_r = 2P \quad and \quad E = 2PV}$$

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

also in thermodynamics we have $\mathbf{E = \frac{f_r}{2} PV}$ **that means** $\mathbf{f_r = 4}$ when $\mathbf{f_r}$ is degree of freedom dimensions . we also can calculate it: 3 dimensions for location and 3 dimensions for ω, reduction of 2 dimensions for the equipotential surfaces results in 4.

In rotational-electrical part of basic equation highlighted (2) multipliers (with parenthesis) represent (2) semi-spheres of ramion with electrical Potential energy of E_{PE} .

Electrical Charge is equivalent to Torque and rotational Energy so similar electrical charges repel each other so collecting them on any surface needs energy (Like any capacitor) that can be calculated by two simple integrals:

(3) $E_r = 2\,E_{Rr} = 4\,E_P = T$

(4) $E_{\Delta Q} = \int_{\infty}^{r} -F\,dr = \int_{\infty}^{r} \frac{-\,K_r\,Q\,\Delta Q}{R^2}\,dR = \frac{K_r\,Q\,\Delta Q}{r}$ Minus sign for save Energy

(5) $E_P = \int_0^{q_r} \frac{K_r\,Q\,dQ}{r} = \frac{K_r\,{q_r}^2}{2r}$ for any sphere or semi sphere with q_r charge

North and south Semi sphere of ramions have reversed torque and consequently reversed electrical charges. In energy calculation they are appeared as $(\pm q_r)^2$so adds together as positive. In torque or electrical charge they are $\pm q_r$ and compensate each other to set total electrical charge of ramion at zero.

If we consider total electrical charge of ramion, it's zero then we have to calculate equivalent energy as Torque instead of electrical charge.

Basic equation shows electrical charge is only a mechanical concept (Area × Torque**)** and we know the magnetic field and Electromagnetic wave are generated by rotating or changes in Electrical field in their turn as Maxwell's laws explain.

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

In Quantum part of basic equation we see

$$\textbf{(6)}\quad E = \hbar\,\omega_m = \hbar\,\frac{c}{r_m} \;\leftrightarrow\; c = \omega_m.\, r_m \;;\hbar = \frac{r_m.E}{c}$$

In ramionics we define and calculate plank constant and fine structure constant easily:

When energy particles (means Ramions) and matter particles are ready to convert to each other or transport energy they must reach to similar radius $(\mathbf{r_m})$ and angular speed $(\boldsymbol{\omega_m = \frac{c}{r_m}})$ to have similar [rotational energy on total energy] ratio $(\frac{1}{2})$.

Thais happens for example in this cycle for this particles:

1-An energy particle: exited and ready to convert to matter

2-Fresh matter particle produced by energy

3-When ramions indents to supply EPE (electrical potential energy) to produce electrical force

4-When matter particles give or get electromagnetic wave energy (photons)

5-A matter particle: exited and ready to convert to energy

6-Fresh Energy particle produced by matter

Criteria to energy-matter matching:

$$\textbf{(7)}\quad E = T = I\,\omega^2 = \hbar\,\omega_m = 2\,\frac{k_r\,{q_r}^2}{r_m} \text{ and } c = \omega_m.\, r_m$$

$$\textbf{(8)}\quad \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha_r} = \frac{\hbar\; c}{k_r\,{q_r}^2} = 2 \;;\; \alpha_r : \text{Fine structure constant inside ramions}$$

$$\textbf{(9)}\quad I = k_I\, m\; {r_m}^2 = k_I \left(\frac{E}{c^2}\right) {r_m}^2 = \frac{k_I E}{{\omega_m}^2} \text{ and } E = I\,\omega^2$$

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

k_I examples: $\frac{2}{5}$ for sphere, 1 for loop, 1 for Ramion itself

(10) $\rightarrow \omega_m = \sqrt{k_I}\ \omega$; needed ω_m for matter particles to transport energy with ramions; $\omega = \omega_{Ramion} = \frac{c}{r}$

Using 36390 as number of ramions in any baryon, we will show:

(11) $\frac{1}{\alpha} = 64\pi \left(\frac{10\sqrt{2}}{8\,\pi}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{36390}\right)$=137.03 for baryons

Also using 12 and 36390 in FCC lattice-texture-framework we can calculate mass and electrical charge of elementary particles (passing as-yet unexplored frontiers of human knowledge)

In cosmological part of basic equation we see:

(12) $\rho_r = \frac{\rho_s}{\varphi}$ or $\rho_s = \varphi\rho_r$

means energy density of space (so called dark energy) is ramions energy in their volume by factor of $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{2}} = 74\%$ that is the occupancy of ramions in their FCC lattice. We will show:

(13) $C^4 = 8\pi G\rho_s R_D^2$ where G is gravity constant

This equation relates Dark matter, Dark energy, Ramion Energy

And reality of Dark matter (forgotten gravity)

(14) $g = \frac{GM}{R}\left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R_D}\right) e^{-\frac{R}{R_D}}$

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

Geometry of Space Structure in Ramin Theory

Because the ramions repel one another in all directions, they ultimately reach a state of maximal compression. But in large scale they cause space and time to expand (dark energy's role).

So $P = \frac{\rho_r}{2}$ is the maximum capability of pressure, of cource there is many fluctuations (and also a little indentation for electromagnetic carrying) but high pressure in long time or hard collisions can cause the ramions to be collapsed and distributed to space (converting energy to mass)

Although usually both models (the FCC and HPC hexagonal) can be considered for ramion geometry, the FCC model, yields a softer space.

In the FCC model, each ramion has twelve nearest neighbours in the next layer, all tangent to it means layer 1 is very strong.

Table 1. Crystal Lattices — (FCC, BCC, HCP, Diamond)

Structure	Atoms/Cell	CN	Packing (APF)	Slip / Planes	Elements	Alloys & Applications	Mechanical Behavior
FCC (Face-Centered Cubic)	4	12	0.74 (74%) ; Vf = 0.74	12 slip systems on {111}<110> (close-packed) — easy slip	Al, Cu, Ni, Ag, Au, Pt, Pb, Ir, Pd	Austenitic stainless (γ-Fe), Ni superalloys (Inconel), Al-alloys (2xxx/6xxx/7xxx), Cu-alloys	Very ductile & tough; low DBTT; excellent formability
BCC (Body-Centered Cubic)	2	8	0.68 (68%) ; Vf = 0.68	{110}, {112}, {123}<111>; no close-packed planes → higher Peierls stress	α-Fe, Cr, W, Mo, V, Nb, Ta	Ferritic/martensitic steels, low-alloy steels; high-T strength (W, Mo)	Strong, less ductile; DBTT present; often harder/brittle at low T
HCP (Hexagonal Close-Packed)	6	12	0.74 (74%) ; Vf = 0.74	Basal {0001}<11-20> + prismatic/pyramidal; anisotropic; limited slip at RT	Mg, Ti(α), Zn, Zr, Co, Cd	Ti-6Al-4V (α+β), Mg-alloys (AZ31, ZK60), Zr-alloys (nuclear cladding)	Good specific strength; lower ductility at RT; texture-dependent

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

Diamond Cubic (Covalent)	8	4	≈0.34 (≈34%) ; Vf ≈ 0.34	Strong tetrahedral covalent bonds; cleavage on {111}	C (diamond), Si, Ge (SiC related polytypes)	Semiconductors (Si, Ge); diamond cutting/abrasives; heat spreaders	Extremely hard, brittle; Si/Ge are semiconductors

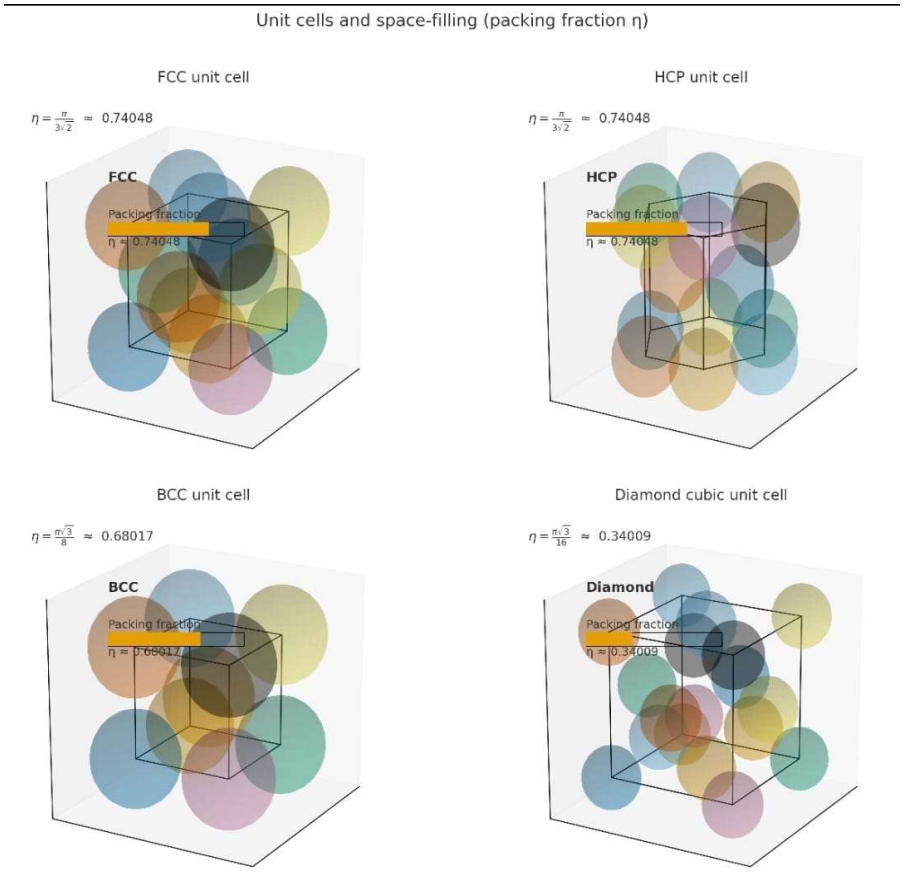


Figure 1

Geometry shows number of ramions in layer n as follows:

(15) $L(n)=10n^2+2$

for example L(1)=12, L(2)=42 but **L(0)=1 centre**

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

IL(t)=Rounded up of Inverse Function of L

The cumulative number up to and including layer N is:

(16) $T(n) = (1 \text{ for centre}) + \sum_{k=1}^{n}(10k^2 + 2)$

(17) $T(n) = (1 \text{ for centre}) + \frac{10n^3+15n^2+11n}{3}$

IT(t)=Rounded up of Inverse Function of T

(18) $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{2}} = 0.74048048969$ volume occupancy

Ramion theory introduces two new geometry constant: φ′ and β:

For layers sufficiently distant from the assumed centre, we have:

(19) $\varphi \frac{4\pi}{3} R^3 = N(n)\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

(20) $R = \varphi' n(2r)$ φ': diameter factor

(21) $\varphi \frac{4\pi}{3} (\varphi' n(2r))^3 = (10n^2)\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

(22) $\varphi' = \sqrt[3]{\frac{10}{24\varphi}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{10\sqrt{2}}{8\pi}} = 0.8255785095$

Whether we consider ramions covered area as circle $\boldsymbol{\pi r^2}$ of their cross section area to layer sphere **or** as a hemisphere surface $\frac{\boldsymbol{4\pi r^2}}{\boldsymbol{2}}$ but with applying the cosine factor of vector multiplication,

the ratio of the ramions covered area to the layer area is $\boldsymbol{\beta}$

(23) $(10n^2 + 2)\pi r^2 = \beta 4\pi R^2 = \beta(4\pi)(\varphi' n 2R)^2$

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

$$\textbf{(24)} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{10}{16\varphi'^{2}} = \frac{10}{16\,(\frac{10\sqrt{2}}{8\pi})^{\frac{2}{3}}} = 0.91698716849$$

We will see this parameters in fine structure constant that approves the geometry of energy distribution in the space means ramion lattice texture.

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

Quantumized Gravity, Relativity, Strong Forece and so called Dark Matter

(25) $\rho_S = \varphi\rho_r = 0.74\ \rho_r \qquad \rho_r = \frac{\rho_s}{\varphi}$

ρ_r: Ramion volume energy density

ρ_s: Space Energy density

Not only matters are not created by stopping or concentration of energy but also Matters (for particles or even huge black holes) are collapsing some ramions and distributing their energy into other ramions in the space, more closer more share of energy. After that a black hole remains with radius of r1=R_H and velocity of v1. This hole equation is same in elementary particles in an atom or huge black holes in the space. 12 expanded ramions with r1 radius surround that hole. so not only light, but also mass is a wave in space. There is no particle-wave paradox except what our observation (by eye or device) and technology prefers or lets us.

When Ramions get extra energy they can't save it by increasing their pressure or velocity (light speed C) is on maximum value for this universe and there is no space to increase volume. They can tolerate a little extra pressure but only as fluctuation or short time in their dynamics and not in steady state, else they collapse consequently. Only remained way is expanding space itself. But time (for observer on ramions surface) also must be expanded (dialled) with same factor (to save c and energy values)also Space expansion factor must exactly Balance Force on any Ramion and also on its layer simultaneously:

(26) $F_{(R)}=F_s \rightarrow r_{(R)}{}^2 P'_{(R)} = r_s{}^2 P_r \rightarrow r_{(R)}{}^2 \rho'_{(R)} = r_s{}^2 \rho_r$

F_s, r_s, t_s: bond force and radius (or $2\pi r$) and period time absolute values means for ramion at far steady state space

F, r, t: relative values sensed & observed at any ramions surface

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

$P'_{(R)}$ and $\rho'_{(R)}$: relative (not absolute) energy density and pressure as the observer on surface of ramion senses. They are less than P_r and ρ_r so simulate a vacuum and gravity to the hole interpreted as matter.

(27) $\rho'_{(R)} = \rho_s\,(1 - f_{(R)})$

(28) $P'_{(R)} = P_s\,(1 - f_{(R)})$

Function $f_{(R)}$ is defined to simplify solving equations.

(29) $t_{(R)} = t_s/\sqrt{1 - f_{(R)}} = t_s\sqrt{\frac{\rho_s}{\rho'_s}}$

(30) $r_{(R)} = r_s/\sqrt{1 - f_{(R)}} = r_s\sqrt{\frac{\rho_s}{\rho'_s}}$

Force on m2 is calculated by integralling $p' \times dS$ on its surface:

(31) $F = \int P' \times dS \rightarrow\rightarrow F = (V_{m2} = \frac{m_2\,C^2}{\rho_s})\,(\frac{-\partial P}{\partial R})$

g: gravity acceleration toward centre means –F/m_2

(32) $F = \frac{m_2\,C^2}{\rho_s}\,(\frac{-dP}{dR}) \rightarrow \mathbf{g = \frac{-F}{m_2} = \frac{c^2}{2}\left(\frac{-df}{dR}\right)}$

energy balance equation:

(33) $m_1C^2 = E_{m1} = \int_0^\infty(\rho_s - \rho)\;4\pi R^2\,dR$

(34) $m_1C^2 = 4\pi\rho_s\int_0^\infty f\,R^2\,dR$

So we have 3 criteria's:

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

a) f(R)Function Must be monotonically decreasing functions, tend to zero when $r\to\infty$ and also must limited between 0 to 1

b) $\left(\frac{-df}{dR}\right)$ functions Must be monotonically decreasing functions, tend to zero as $r\to\infty$,

c) integral ($\int_0^\infty f\ R^2\ dR$) Must be finite and positive, so that energy can be balanced.

The general solution:

$$\mathbf{(35)}\qquad f = \left(\frac{B}{R}\right)^k \exp\left(-\left(\frac{R}{A}\right)^P\right)$$

factor $\left(\frac{B}{R}\right)^k$ is needed to decrease function in close R when exponential factor $\exp\left(-\left(\frac{R}{A}\right)^P\right)$ is almost 1, exponential factor is needed to limit the calculated energy, forgetting this part leaded to dark matter idea.

In very close or accurate calculation we have to compute discrete equations of FCC lattice, all needed equations or supported in ramionics, but in most application continues analyses is enough:

Solution A: Integer k and p

(36) $f = \sum f_{kp} = \sum\left(\frac{B}{R}\right)^k \exp\left(-\left(\frac{R}{A}\right)^P\right)$

(37) Gravitational Acceleration:

$$g = \sum g_{kp} = \sum \frac{C^2}{2}\left(\frac{-df_{kp}}{d_R}\right) = \frac{C^2}{2}\sum\left(\frac{B}{R}\right)^k \frac{1}{R}\left\{k + p\left(\frac{R}{A}\right)^p\right\}\exp\left(-\left(\frac{R}{A}\right)^P\right)$$

(38) Energy Balance: $E = \sum E_{kp} = \sum 4\pi\rho_s B^k\ A^{3-k} z_k(p)$

(39) $z_k(p) = \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{3-k}{p}\right)$ when $\Gamma(n) = (n-1)!$ Gamma function

necessary conditions means

(40) $0 < p \le k < 3$

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

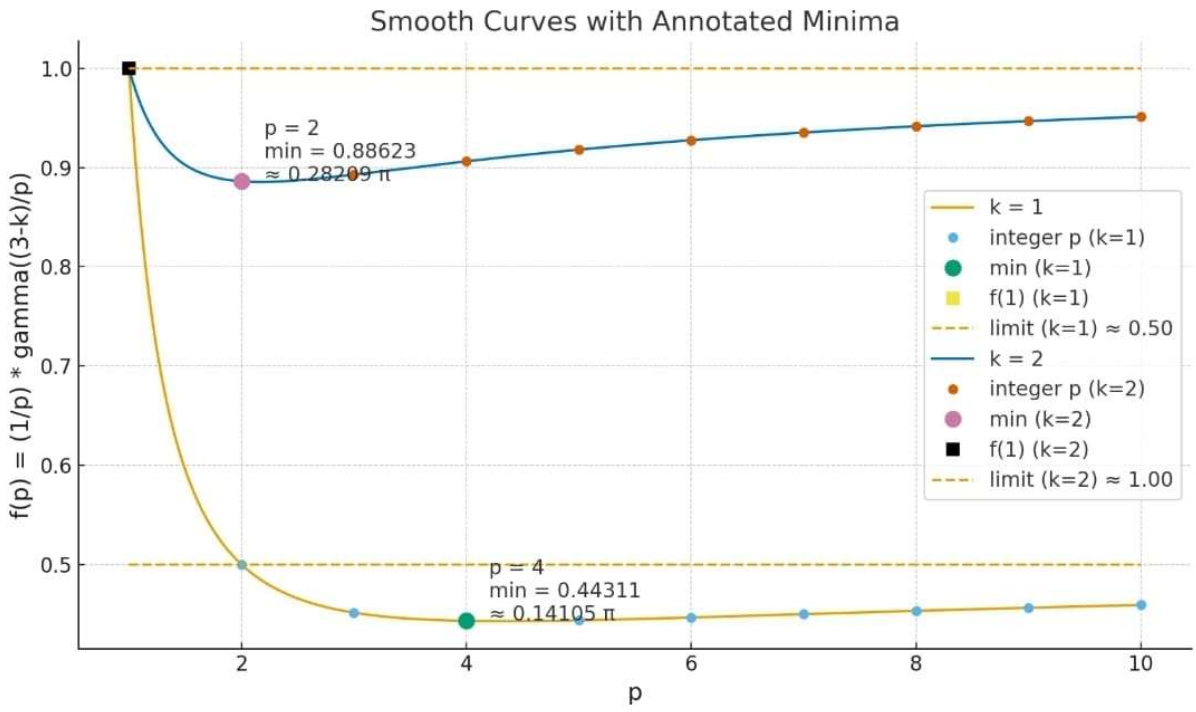
Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

Therefore: we have 3 terms in answer

K=1, t=1 Long Range Gravity: consist of bright Gravity (proportional to 1/R2 as great Newton and great Einstein said) and Dark Gravity at far range (so called dark matter that Ramion Theory explains and models it simply without any dark matter particle)

K=2, t=1 Middle Range Gravity (between short and long) maybe help to fit curves because sum of them must be limited between 0 to 1

K=2, t=2 short Range Gravity means Strong nuclear force



Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

(41) $\rho'_s = \rho_s \left(1 - \frac{R_F}{R} e^{-\frac{R}{R_D}} - \left(\frac{B_1}{R}\right)^2 e^{-\frac{R}{A_1}} - \left(\frac{B_2}{R}\right)^2 e^{-(\frac{R}{A_2})^2} \right)$

(42) $$g = \frac{C^2}{2R} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \frac{R_F}{R} \left(1 + 1\left(\frac{R}{R_D}\right)^1\right) e^{-\frac{R}{R_D}} \\ + \left(\frac{B_1}{R}\right)^2 \left(2 + 1\left(\frac{R}{A_1}\right)^1\right) e^{-\frac{R}{A_1}} \\ + \left(\frac{B_2}{R}\right)^2 \left(2 + 2\left(\frac{R}{A_2}\right)^2\right) e^{-\left(\frac{R}{A_2}\right)^2} \end{array} \right\}$$

In energy balancing we can ignore energy of k=2 parts:

(43) $$R_F = \frac{2G\,M}{RC^2} \quad \text{and} \quad g = \frac{GM}{R}\left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R_D}\right) e^{-\frac{R}{R_D}}$$

(44) $$E = 4\pi\rho_s \left\{ \begin{array}{c} R_F^1\, R_D^2 \int_0^\infty x\, e^{-(x)^1}\, dx \\ + B_1{}^2\, A_1{}^1 \int_0^\infty x^2\, e^{-(x)^1} dx \\ + B_2{}^2\, A_2{}^1 \int_0^\infty x^2\, e^{-(x)^2} dx \end{array} \right\}$$

(45) $E = 4\pi\rho_s\, R_F^1\, R_D^2 \rightarrow E = 4\pi\rho_s \left(R_F = \frac{2G\,M}{RC^2}\right) R_D^2$

(46) $\rightarrow C^4 = 8\pi G \rho_s\, R_D^2$ relating light speed c , G constant, space energy density ρ_s and radius of dark gravity observation R_D

About ρ_s

(47) If this estimation is correct $\rho_s = 5.4 + 10^{-10}\ {}^{J}/_{m^3}$

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

Then:

(48) $R_D = 9.46 \times 10^{25} m = 10^{10}$ LY

If R_D is taken to be 10^6 times smaller (i.e. 10,000 light-year), then we must multiply ρ_s by 10^{12}; hence:

(49) $\rho_s = 540\ {}^{J}/_{m^3}$

However, excessively large estimation of this energy density are incorrect.

Solution B: floating k and p

K and p are changed from 2 to 1 as R goes from R1 to ∞

(50) $k=p=(1+\frac{R_1}{R})$

R_H radius of central hole (where k=p=3)

$R_1=2R_H$ radius of fist FCC layer around the R_H (where k=p=2)

$R\rightarrow\infty$ whre (k=p=1)

(51) $$\rho'_s = \rho_s(1-f) = \rho_s\left(1 - \left(\frac{R_F}{R}\right)^{(1+\frac{R_1}{R})} e^{-(\frac{R}{R_D})^{(1+\frac{R_1}{R})}}\right)$$

For long range $R>>R_1$ we see Bright and Dark gravity:

(52) $$\rho'_s = \rho_s\left(1 - \frac{R_F}{R} e^{-\frac{R}{R_D}}\right)$$

(53) $$g = \frac{G\,M}{R}\left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R_D}\right) e^{-\frac{R}{R_D}}$$

For short range R we see strong nuclear force:

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

(54) $$\rho'_s = \rho_s\left(1 - \left(\frac{R_F}{R}\right)^2\right)e^{-\left(\frac{R}{R_D}\right)^2}$$

(55) $$g = \frac{G\,M}{R^2}\left(2 + 2\left(\frac{R_F}{R}\right)^2\right)e^{-\left(\frac{R}{R_D}\right)^2}$$

energy balance result is very similar to solutionA:

(56) $$\int_{R_1}^{\infty} f\ 4\pi R^2\ dR$$

$$= 4\pi R_F\ R_D^2\left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_D}\left(\ln\left(\frac{R_F}{R_D}\right) + 2\gamma - 1\right) + O\left(\frac{R_1^2}{R_D^2}\ln\left(\frac{R_D}{R_1}\right)\right)\right)$$

$$\rightarrow C^4 = 8\pi G\rho_s\ R_D^2 \quad \text{because } R_1 \ll R_D$$

γ =0.5772156649 Euler – Mascheroni constant

O: big O function, Order of the error term, Asymptotic upper bond

(57) $$g\int_{\frac{R_1}{2}}^{R_1} f\ 4\pi R^2\ dR = 4\pi RF\ R_1^2\left(\frac{1}{2}\ln\left(\frac{R_F}{2R_1}\right) + \frac{7}{8}\right)$$

$$= 12 \times (\text{energy of any layer 1 Ramion})$$

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

Relativity and Time dilation

$$\textbf{(58)} \qquad t_{(R)} = \frac{t_s}{\sqrt{1- f_{(R)}}} = t_s\sqrt{\frac{\rho_s}{\rho'_s} = \frac{r^2}{{r_s}^2}} = t_s \frac{r}{r_s}$$

For example in long range part of gravity:

$$\textbf{(59)} \qquad t_{(R)} = \frac{t_s}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{R_F}{R})}} = \frac{t_s}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{2G\,M}{c^2\,R})}}$$

If a mass moves at speed **v**, we obtain the following relation:

$$\textbf{(60)} \qquad t_{(R)} = t_s\sqrt{1-(\frac{v^2}{c^2} = \frac{R_F}{R})}$$

There is no distinction between these two terms $\frac{v^2}{c^2}$ or $\frac{R_F}{R}$ just as a body must obtain the speed V (escape velocity) to escape of gravity of itself.

However, the speed and the energy are observer-independent. When a mass "moves", the ramions effectively move in the opposite direction because mass is a hole and distributed energy in all space.

In this theory we can study time dilation more than relativity or quantum theories by above formulas.

Energy of moving objects:

We can simply form R' function like to R'(x,y,z) or R'(R,θ,φ) or R(r, φ,z) to obtain distance of any point in space to last position of object due to ratio of its (v or ω) to c.

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

(in fact gravitational wave is travelling by light speed because this is maximum speed of data or energy through Ramions unless a narrow net connects two Ramions by empty geometry between other Ramions in warm hole or entanglement state)

Anyway we consider gravity speed as c

$$\mathbf{(61)} \qquad E = \rho_s \int \frac{R_F}{R'} \; e^{-\frac{R'}{R_D}} \; dV$$

for example in spherical:

$$\mathbf{(62)} \qquad E = \rho_s \int \frac{R_F}{R'} \; e^{-\frac{R'}{R_D}} \; 4\pi R^2 \, dR$$

If an object moves with speed x along a straight line, every point in space (at distance R from it) senses it v Δt behind, therefore:

$$\mathbf{(63)} \qquad \Delta x = \{(\Delta t = \frac{R}{C}) \times v\} = \frac{v}{C} \; R$$

$$\mathbf{(64)} \qquad R' = \sqrt{\left(x + \frac{V}{C} \; R\right)^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\mathbf{(65)} \; E = \frac{\rho_s \; 4\pi \; R_F R_D^2}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{V}{C})^2}} = \frac{\rho_s \; 4\pi \frac{2\,GM}{C^2} R_D^2}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{V}{C})^2}} = \frac{MC^2}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{V}{C})^2}}$$

If an rotates on a circle of radius r with angular speed ω:

$$\mathbf{(66)} \qquad \Delta\theta = (\Delta t = \frac{R}{C})w = \frac{w}{C} \; R$$

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

(67) $R' = \sqrt{\left(x - r\ \cos\left(-\frac{\omega}{c}\ R\right)\right)^2 + \left(y - r\ \sin\left(-\frac{\omega}{c}\ R\right)\right)^2 + Z^2}$

(68) $E = \rho_s \int_{R'}^{R_F} e^{-\frac{R'}{R_D}}\ 4\pi R^2\, dR = \rho_s\, R_F\, \pi\, R_D^2 = MC^2$

So in Ramin theory energy of rotating object on closed routes does not exceed MC^2.

So in Ramin theory, based on the path we simply and accurately compute the energy attributed to the object.

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

Electromagnetism, weak Force and Fine Structure constant

Electrical charges: When a particle forms (i.e., a cavity or black hole devoid of ramion), then around that cavity, in a persistent manner, twelve ramion are situated.

These twelve Ramions are located around the cavity and must satisfy torque equilibrium. Therefore, they form pairs—two by two—that produce similar charge.

As a result, we have six pairs with positive and negative charge.

Among these six pairs, if all have the same sign, we have charge -e or +p.

Thus, each Ramion has the electric charge as follows: $\pm\frac{e}{12}$

If one pair is opposite to the others, then the net charge is:

(69) $Q=\pm\frac{8}{12}e=\pm\frac{2}{3}e$

And if two pairs are opposite to the other four pairs, the net charge will be as follows:

(70) $Q=\pm\frac{4}{12}\ e=\ \pm\frac{1}{3}\ e$

Ramionics describes simply why the possible charges of any particle can only be the 7 following numbers:0 or ±1 or $\pm\frac{2}{3}$ or $\pm\frac{1}{3}$

Electrical potential energy (Ep)

Electrical Charge is equivalent to Torque and rotational Energy so similar electrical charges repel each other so collecting them on any

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

surface needs energy (Like any capacitor) that can be calculated by two simple integrals:

(71) $E_r = 2\,E_{Rr} = 4\,E_P = T$

(72) $E_{\Delta Q} = \int_{\infty}^{r} -F\,dr = \int_{\infty}^{r} \frac{-K_r\,Q\,\Delta Q}{R^2}\,dR = \frac{K_r\,Q\,\Delta Q}{r}$ minus sign: save Energy

(73) $E_P = \int_0^{q_r} \frac{K_r\,Q\,dQ}{r} = \frac{K_r\,{q_r}^2}{2r}$ for any sphere or semi sphere with q_r charge

for particles consisted of n Ramion:

(74) $E_P = \sum_{t=2}^{n} (t-1)\ \frac{K_r\,(Q/n)^2}{2\,R_Q}$ $\quad R_Q: radius\ for\ charges\ surface$

(75) $E_p = \frac{K_r}{2\,R_Q}\left(\frac{Q}{n}\right)^2 \frac{n\,(n-1)}{n^2} = \frac{K_r\,Q^2}{2\,R_q}\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{K_n\,Q^2}{2\,R_q}$

(76) $E_p = \frac{K_n\,Q^2}{2\,R_q}\ ;\ K_n = K_r\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right);\ K_\infty = K_r$

The coefficient $\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)$ refines formulas and is very important and needed to compensate error of continues calculation on really discrete parameters.

We will see any baryon of generation 1 (Electron and Up and Down Quarks) is made of 36390 ramion:

It means Coulomb constant is $K_{36390} = K_r\left(1-\frac{1}{36390}\right)$

(77) $K_{36390} = 0.99997251992\,K_r$

$$K_r = 1.00002748083\,K_{36390}$$

Calculating K two particle of different type:

(78) $K_{E1,E2} = K_r\sqrt{1-\frac{E_r}{E_1}}\sqrt{1-\frac{E_r}{E_2}}$

(79) $\varepsilon_{E1,E2} = \varepsilon_r\sqrt{1-\frac{E_r}{E_1}}\sqrt{1-\frac{E_r}{E_2}}\ ;K_r = \frac{1}{4\pi\,\varepsilon_r}$

Fine Construction Constant

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

(80) Definition: $\alpha_{B1} = \frac{K_{B1}\, e^2}{\hbar\, c} \leftrightarrow K_{B1} = \frac{\alpha_{B1}\, \hbar\, c}{e^2}$

In Ramionics we know Electrical Field is carried by Ramions with their indentation proportional to their EPE (Electrical Potential Energy) and if pure force between electron and neutron is zero So we can say all baryons of generation 1 (down and up quarks and electrons) are similar (with same total E we name it E_{B1}) with equal radius so their $E_p=kq^2/2r$ is proportional to q^2

if we name EPE of electron as EPE_e we have 3 equations for B1 baryons:

(81)
$$\begin{cases} 4.8 = E_D = E_{B1} - EPE_e \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \\ 2.3 = E_U = E_{B1} - EPE_e \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \\ 0.511 = E_e = E_{B1} - EPE_e \times \left(\frac{3}{3}\right)^2 \end{cases}$$

We can fit a curve by keeping electron on the curve because its data are not models calculated. Electron data are really measured and have more accuracy.

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

(82)

$$\begin{cases} E_{B1} = 4.534\ \text{MeV} \\ EPE_e = 4.023\ \text{MeV} \end{cases}$$

refined Value (without EPE)

$$\begin{cases} E_D = 4.087\ \text{MeV} \\ E_U = 2.746\ \text{MeV} \\ E_e = 0.511\ \text{Mev} \end{cases}$$

Ramion′s Energy at far steady state space

$$E_r = E_s = \frac{E_{DUE}}{36390} = \frac{4.534}{36390} =$$

$$= 124.594668865\ \text{eV} = 1.995748254\ 10^{-17}\ \text{Joule}$$

Alpha measured values for B1 Baryons (electron, up, down)

(83) $\frac{1}{\alpha} = 137.035999046(\pm 27)$ Cz recoil (Berkeley 2018)

(84) $\frac{1}{\alpha} = 137.035999206(\pm 11)$ Rb recoil (LKB,Paris 2020)

(85) $\frac{1}{\alpha} = 137.035999177(\pm 21)$ CODATA (2022) ; Committee on Data for Science and Technology

In Ramionics we see all B1 (baryons of generation 1: Down Quark, Up Quark, Electron) have total energy (Mass + E_P) of:

(86) $\frac{E_{Bg}}{E_r} = \frac{4}{10}(12\pi)^2\ 2^{6g} \rightarrow \frac{E_{B1}}{E_r} = 36383.3$

rounded up to mutiplier of 10 $\rightarrow \frac{E_{B1}}{E_r} = 36390$

it means any B1 is made by collapsing 36390 Ramions

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

{Origin of above equation is exponential nature of collapsing ramions when transform to matter. 12 represents 12 ramions around particle hole and they carry all rotation or electrical charges.

12 and 10 are needed to have strong layer on outer layer of particles. Layer 0 (centre) and layer 1 (L(1)=12) and layer ∞ (L(n)=10n2+2≈10n2) are the strongest layers so we can say multiplier of 10 and 12 are the strongest layers In FCC they are forced into equation by FCC geometry and $L(n) = 10n^2 + 1$ equation }

(87) $\frac{1}{\alpha_\infty} = \pi\, \alpha'^2\, 2^{6g} = \pi \left(\frac{10\sqrt{2}}{8\pi}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} 2^6 = 137.03976507112$

{Origin of above equation:

$\frac{1}{\alpha_r} = \frac{\hbar\, c}{k_r\, {q_r}^2} = 2$; α_r : fine structure constant for ramions

2^{6g}: needed to compencate increasing in radius and decreasing in EPE when E_B grows by 2^{6g}factork

α'^2: needed to calculate $R^2 = (n2r\alpha')^2$

We calculated α′ in FCC lattice geometry of space:

(88) $\alpha' = \left(\frac{10\sqrt{2}}{8\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0.8255785095$

(89) $\frac{1}{\alpha_{E1,E2}} = \frac{1}{\alpha_\infty} \sqrt{1 - \frac{E_r}{E_1}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{E_r}{E_2}}$; α for particles E1 & E2

(90) $\frac{1}{\alpha_{B1}} = \frac{1}{\alpha_\infty} \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{36390}}\right)^2 = 137.03599920783$; for any B1

When we calculate electrical force by $\frac{\alpha\, \hbar\, c}{R^2}$ there is no need to multiply $\sqrt{1 - \frac{E}{E_1}}$ factors but alpha is defined as $\alpha_{B1} = \frac{K_{B1}\, e^2}{\hbar\, c}$ so alpha needs to be

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

divided by $\sqrt{1-\frac{E}{E_1}}$ means $\frac{1}{\alpha_{B1}}$ needs to be multiplied in $\sqrt{1-\frac{E}{E_1}}$ factors.

So Electrical Force depends on Total Energy of particle, More Energy means larger Radius, Less Ep, Less Force. We need to double check mass and electrical charge measured or calculated for Heavy Particles (B1 next generation).

Electrical field distribution calculation sample:

Ramions support EPE easily by getting align with electrical field and a little indentation, with giving Energy of overlapped volume to space and a little decreasing in their pressure. No need to expand or stretch Space-Time. They need manipulating space time when receiving energy not at sending energy because they can't increase the pressure. This process describes how electrical field is distributed without any energy or need to photon or electrical field lines.

This Negative Equivalent Mass or energy and force (maybe in combination with the strong nuclear force) and possibility of collapsing Ramion because of too indentation is modelled by weak nuclear force.

Suppose two particles $(Q1, R1, r1 = r_{m1})$ and $(Q2, R2, r2 = r_{m2})$

Q2 on centre and Q1 on Z axis at far distance: R>>R1 and R>>R2

(91) $V_{common} = 2V_{cap} = 2\pi d^2 r(1 - \frac{d}{3r})$

r, v: ramions radius and volume , d: indentation depth

any commom volume consists of 2 caps

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

(92) $\frac{V_c}{V} = \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{d}{r}\right)^2\left(1 - \frac{d}{3r}\right) = \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{d}{r}\right)^2 \; ; \; d \ll r$

Electrical Potential Energy of Q1

(93) $E_{p1} = \frac{K_r}{2R_1} {Q_1}^2 (1 - \frac{E_r}{E_{Q1}})$

(94) $R_1 = \sqrt{5}\, r_1 \quad ;$ a little larger than $2r_1$

Radius of an electrically charged particles must be defined on a radius that sum of internal part of ramions is exactly equal to sum of external part of ramions. $\sqrt{5}$ is calculated by geometry. r1 is the radius of central hole = radius of any of 12 ramions surrounded it.

(95) $E_{p1} = 12\, E_{Q1L1}\, \frac{V_c}{V} = 18\, \rho_r \left(\frac{d_1}{r_1}\right)^2$;; E_p supplied by indentation

E_{Q1L1}: Energy of layer 1 ramions of Q1

d1: indentation of layer 1 to layer 2 to supply Electrical potential energy. layer2 will get total of this energy be indentation to layer 2 and …This process explain how electrical field is distributed in the space.

(96) $E_{p1} = \rho_r 2\pi r\, (d_n)^2\, L(n)$; E_p Distribution on layer n

(97) $L(n) = 10n^2 + 2$; R =α'n2r ; from Fcc Geometry

(98) $E_{p1} = \rho_r 2\pi r\, (d_n)^2 \frac{10R^2}{4\ \alpha'^2\ r^2}$; $E_{p1} = \frac{K_r}{2\,R_1} {Q_1}^2 (1 - \frac{E_r}{E_{Q1}})$

(99) ${d_{(R)}}^2 = \frac{\alpha'^2}{10\,\pi}\ \frac{k_r}{\rho_r}\ {Q_1}^2 \left(1 - \frac{E_r}{E_{Q1}}\right) \frac{r}{R_1} \frac{1}{R^2}$ → d: Proportional to $\frac{1}{R}$

pressuring part of ramions energy supports **Ep energy** while **rotating part** of ramions energy carries **electrical Force**. **So electrical field distributes to infinity by indentation without and force and without any energy**. Until it hits to another electrical charge Q2.

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

At **first step** we suppose Q1>>Q2 so ramions layer 1 of Q2 have indentation normal to z axis due to Q1 (anyway their torque direction is from centre of Q2)

Moment of inertia in parallel with rotation axis:

(100) $$I_{\parallel} = I_Z = \frac{\pi\, m}{60} d^3(40\, r^2 - 30\, d\, r + 6\, d^2)$$

Moment of inertia Normal to rotation axis:

(101) $$I_{\perp} = I_X = \frac{\pi\, m}{60} d^2(60\, r^3 - 80\ d\, r^2 + 45\ d^2 r - 9\, d^3)$$

Total Moment of inertia as great Edward John Routh explained:

(102) $$I = I_{\parallel}\, Cos^2\theta + I_{\perp}\, Sin^2\theta$$

(103) $$F_Z = \frac{\pi}{4}\, \rho_m \omega^2 d^2 (2r_2 - d)^2 Sin^2\theta$$

F_z or Force toward Q1 generated by rotation of any ramion around Q2 black hole:

(104) $$F_Z = \pi \frac{\rho_r}{c^2} \omega^2 d^2 {r_2}^2 Sin^2\theta\ ;\ \rho_m = \frac{\rho_r}{c^2}\ ;\ \ r_2 \ll d$$

(105) $$F_Z = \pi\, \rho_r \frac{d^2 {r_2}^2}{r^2} Sin^2\theta\ \ ; c = r\omega$$

(106) $$F_2 = (8\ (\sin\frac{\pi}{4})^2 + 4\,(\sin\frac{\pi}{2})^2)\ F_Z$$; F of Q_1 on Q_2

(107) $$F_2 = 8\, F_Z$$

(108) $$F_2 = 8\pi\, \rho_r \frac{{r_2}^2}{r^2} d^2 \quad ; {d_{(R)}}^2 = \frac{\alpha'^2}{10\,\pi} \frac{k_r}{\rho_r} {Q_1}^2 \left(1 - \frac{E_r}{E_{Q1}}\right) \frac{r}{R_1} \frac{1}{R^2}$$

(109) $$F_2 = \frac{8\,\alpha'^2}{10} \frac{{r_2}^2}{r\, R_1\, R^2} k_r {Q_1}^2 \left(1 - \frac{E_r}{E_{Q1}}\right)$$

to make symmetry and remove criteria $Q_1 \gg Q_2$:

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

(110) $$F_1 = \frac{8\,\alpha'^2}{10}\frac{{r_1}^2}{r\,R_2\,R^2}k_r{Q_2}^2\left(1-\frac{E_r}{E_{Q2}}\right)$$

(111) $$F = F_{Q1,Q2} = \sqrt{F_1 F_2}$$

(112) $$F = \frac{8\,\alpha'^2}{10}\sqrt{\frac{{r_1}^2}{r\,R_1}}\sqrt{\frac{{r_2}^2}{r\,R_2}}\frac{k_r Q_1 Q_1}{R^2}\sqrt{1-\frac{E_r}{E_{Q1}}}\sqrt{1-\frac{E_r}{E_{Q2}}}$$

(113) $$\frac{8\,\alpha'^2}{10}\sqrt{\frac{{r_1}^2}{r\,R_1}}\sqrt{\frac{{r_2}^2}{r\,R_2}}=1$$

From geometry of FCC:

(114) $R1 = \sqrt{5}\times R_H$; $R_H = radius\ of\ Hole = Radius\ of\ first\ Layer$

(115) $$\frac{8\,\alpha'^2}{10}\frac{{r_1}^2}{r\,R_1} = 1 \rightarrow R_1 = \frac{50\,\alpha'^2}{8}\ r = 19.60032501919\ r$$

If we consider alpha proportional to 1/m and $\alpha'^2 and\ R_1$ $are\ proportinal\ to\ m$:

$$R_1 = \frac{19.60032501919}{36390\quad 1.995748254\times 10^{-17}}r$$

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

Explanation of matter–antimatter Asymmetry

Our Universe is similar to a Ramion—perhaps a ramion nested within its mother cosmos, with the possibility of an unbounded mother–daughter hierarchy, or even a recursion in which the whole curls back into its own core. In any case, the only plausible rationale for the breaking of matter–antimatter symmetry is that our Universe is currently performing the rotation.

If, in our surroundings (i.e., within the hemisphere of the Universe we inhabit), the rotation is such that a slight negative charge resides in the internal vacuum of space, then this small excess (together with electric-charge conservation) drives the heavier particles to become + and the lighter particles to become −.

Thus, in the other hemisphere of our universe, antimatter may perhaps dominate.

Therefore, if cosmological observations in our vicinity allow us to determine the prevailing direction of rotation, that direction, reflected within the ramion, can likewise indicate whether a clockwise produces of a ramion corresponds to positive or to negative charge.

Photon is not merely an electromagnetic wave; macroscopic bodies may likewise be regarded as hypothetical quanta. Accordingly, both material quanta and photon are, in essence, waves rather than particles. Under certain observational conditions, however, they may be perceived and registered as particles.

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

Photons and ħ in Ramionics

A single Ramion cannot act as a photon on its own, because it would have to change either its rotational speed or its direction of rotation, and it has no force to accomplish either.

Consequently, the electric field generated by the rotation of the Ramion—and, on larger scales, as described by the Maxwell's equations—by its own rotation gives rise to a magnetic field. However, since this energy transfer ultimately proceeds in the form of Ramion quanta, it can be regarded as a quantum of energy, termed photon. The energy of this photon is similar to the hypothetical Coriolis force:

(116) $F = m(c) \times w$

(117) $E = m\,(rv) \times w = mrc\,w =$

$$\hbar = mrc \quad [\text{reduced Planck constant}] \rightarrow E = \hbar\, w \quad [\text{For photon}]$$

$$[\text{For real Ramion}] \quad \hbar\, c = mrc^2 = m\, c^2\, r = er$$

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

Elementary particles, QFT, QCD and Strings Theory

Figure 2: old **Elementary particle table**

In the ramion, not only the fine-structure constant but also the reason for the electric charges $0, \pm 1, \pm\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$, the matter–antimatter asymmetry, and the specific masses of the elementary particles are readily calculable.
With the Ramion theory, the dynamics of ramion (elementary-particle) reactions can likewise be modelled with the highest conceivable precision.

In space geometry we saw $L(n)=10n^2+2$=(number of ramions of layer n) and

$T(n)=1+(10n^3+15n^2+11n)/3$=(number of ramions from centre to layer n).

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

Strong layers: When Ramions (means Energy) is converting to matter particles, it means some ramions collapse and explode their energy into space consequently but Strong Layers protect space network and universe against full collapsing.

Calculating them needs huge computers but Ramionics suggests easiest way:

They are most similar layers to real Sphere so:

1-They are similar to layer 0 (solo centre) or 1(with 12 tangent Ramions) so their number is multiples of 12

2-They are similar to very large layers ($10n^2+2$) so their number is multiples of 10

So strong layers are 120K or 120/K

but very strong layers are:

$N_{Strong} = 120 \times 2^{2n}$; n: integer

> Because Surface and volume grows proportional to 2^{4n} and 2^{6n} and torque (electrical charge) balance and distribution is repeat as previos generation easily. 6 is multiplier of 2 (for surface) and 3(for volume) so 2^{6n} is the best multiplier to copy stability of layer 120;

So we can expect baryon mass grows by g=generation as $2^{6n}=32^n$

Neutrinos are simple particles without electrical charge or any type of quark.

For example

NT(4)=NT309 ; T(4)=1+12+42+92+162

They are usually formed by collapsing layers 1 to n and making k neutrinos also they can be received or transmitted (radiated) in Ramionic reactions so

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

they can have catalytic effect or start, Relax (Temporarily reduce speed to complete some stages like electrical charges stabling) and finally balance energy then stop a Ramionic reaction.

Huge Black Hole are neutrino type.

Neutrinos have wide range of mass and electrical charge free, short duration with electrical charge

Baryons have special range of mass and electrical charge free, short duration with electrical charge

Stable barions:

(118) $\frac{E_{Bg}}{E_r} = \frac{4}{10}(12\pi)^2\, 2^{6g} \rightarrow \frac{E_{B1}}{E_r} = 36383.3$

(119) **rounded up to mutiplier of 10** $\rightarrow \frac{E_{B1}}{E_r} = 36390$

it means any B1 is made by collapsing 36390 Ramions

In above formula 2^{6g} represent very strong layers formula means 120,4*120,16*120,…

12 and 10 are forced by FCC geometry to have most symmetrical and effective torque balance and distribution to have electrical charge

We can predict heavier baryons in next generaton to have total energy of 36390×64, 36390×64×64,…

Layer 119 products:

(120) T(119) =5688439=5*(31(36390+309)+ 18)+4 ;309=NT(4)

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

Any packet can transformed to 15 U +9 D +7 after charging to (7 proton+7electron+1 neutron) after getting extra energy

31,15,7 in this packaging are $2^n - 1$ and 9 is $2^n + 1$ means neutron to proton ratio off 7

(121) $$\frac{\textbf{Nutrino Energy}}{\textbf{Baryon Energy}} = \frac{5*31*309+5*18+4}{5*31*36390} = \frac{46429}{5640450} = 0.823143544\%$$

Nutrino

layer 120 stands against more collapsing at least 1 moment:

p packet of Not-charged B1 (Ep equivalent included)

Any package can be $(2^k - 1)$ of B1 will be transformed to:

$(2^{k-1} - 1)$ Up + $(2^{k-2} + 1)$ Down + $(2^{k-2} - 1)$ electron

that can be transformed to $(2^{k-2} - 1)$ (electron +proton)+ 1 neutron after giving Ep energy (to other ramions to have electrical chargs) and getting extra energy from next layers (to have rotational magnetic energy).

Neutron to proton ratio in above combination is $(2^{k-2} - 1)$ but other combination of (D U e) then (P N e) are possible:

Consider this equations:

$2^{k-1}=3 (P + N) + e$; energy balance in production of B1's

$P=e$ **and** $(2P + N)2/3 - (P + 2N)/3 - e/3=0$; electrical charge balancing

P, N, e, k: natural number

P>N ; proton more than neutron

Then

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

for k<3 there is no answer

k=4 : only one answer: (3P 1N 3e) means (7U 5D 3e) means P/N:3

k=5: only one answers: (7P 1N 7e) means (15U 9D 7e) means P/N:7

k=5: only two answers:

(15P 1N 15e) means (31U 17D 15e) means P/N:15

(12P 5N 12e) means (29U 22D 12e) means P/N:12/5

Means package 15U+9D+7e that can generate 7(e+P)+1N

Energy balance:

36390 seems to be accurate because generated NT(4) has more than difference to NT(3)=147 or NT(5)=561

We obtained 36390 from geometry independently of fine structure constant.

In above equation B1's are exactly same because they have no EPE (Electrical potential Energy) and E_{B1} or 36390 includes it.

Energy of uncharged packet E_{ncp}=31 E_{B1}

After getting electrical charges means reducing particles energy:

$$\begin{cases} E_D = E_{B1} - EPE_e \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \\ E_U = E_{B1} - EPE_e \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \\ E_e = E_{B1} - EPE_e \times \left(\frac{3}{3}\right)^2 \end{cases}$$

E_{cp}=15E_u +9 E_d + 7 E_e Energy of charged packet

E_{cp} =(31 E_{B1}) – (15*4/9 +9*1/9 +7) EPE_e = E_{ncp} –(8+60/9)

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

E_{ncp} =31 E_{B1} E_{cp} = E_{ncp} – 14.66 EPE_e

E_{ncp} =31*4.534 = 140.554 MeV E_{cp} =140.554-14.66*4.023=81.55 MeV

We see one neutrino NT(4) is generated with any EUD in the major Ramionic reaction. some of generated neutrino continues this reaction to more layers to convert B1 to NPE (Neutron proton electron) the others starts new reactions and remained neutrinos may be be radiated and even participate in Cosmic microwave Neutrino **CvB** or Cosmic microwave background **CMB.**

Layer 120 can not resist against explained reaction in the reaction continues to transform B1's. Finally 7 electrons, 7 protons, 1 neutrons remains:

Final energy = E_F = 7*0.51099895069 +7*E_P +1*E_N

E_P=938.27208816 MeV

E_N=939.56542052 MeV

E_{Packet} =7(Ep+Ee)+En= 7511.0470302948 Mev

E_{5p}= (5)*7511.0470302948 Mev ;;;no packet added after layer 120

E_{5p} = 37555.235151474 Mev

E_s =124.59467 eV

IT(E_{5p} / E_s)=448

Final Stopping Layer=next stopping layer=480

Neutrino Energy to baryon Energy ratio=21.919794%

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

E_{6p} = (5+1)*7511.0470302948 Mev ;;;**one packet added after layer 120**

E_{6p} = 45066.2821817688 Mev

IT(E_{6p} / E_s)=448

Final Stopping Layer=next strong layer=480 so last collapsed layer is 479.

Neutrino Energy to Baryon Energy ratio=1.599828%

So Extra Packet is more compatible with current observations.
in fact at Ramionic reactions **most similar, large, stable packets** and particles are produced. In the first case reaction has about 22% extra energy whit 5 packets so sixth packet have to generated before.

We can conclude that neutrino type B have a little life time and in Type A stable neutrino have k=1.

Stong layers are 1,3,5,7,9,11,15,18,23,30,37,47,60,75,95,120,…60k,… so stable neutrinos are NT(2), NT(4), NT(6), NT(8),NT(10),…

So we can balance final energy:

we suppose D U e are unchanged and new particle called P and N are absorbing similar rotational energy saving magnetic energy named M for any proton or neutron

T(479)=367489759 Ramions

T(479)/6=61248293+1

Any packet energy: 61248293 Es

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

8M= 61248293 Es – Ecp -31*N(4)

Es =124.59467 eV ;Ramions energy

Ecp= 81.55 MeV ;after having electrical charge E reduced

N(4)=309 Es ;Radiated before ending reaction

M=943.55 MeV

So

E_P=943.55+2(E_U=2.746)+(E_D=4.087)=953.129 MeV

E_N=943.55+1(E_U=2.746)+2(E_D=4.087)= 954.47 MeV

Higgs Boson:

IT(126 GeV/ Es)=671

Accurate Energy of Z Boson=T(660-1)*Es=119.130 GeV

Higgs boson is NT(659) ;no need to explain the mass in ramionics

ZBoson:

IT(91.2 GeV/ Es)=603

Accurate Energy of Z Boson=T(600-1)*Es= 89.484166 GeV

Z boson is NT(599)

W Boson:

IT(80.4 GeV/ Es)=578 not acceptable

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

IT(2*80.4 GeV/ Es)=728 ;we know they are couple

Accurate Energy of W Boson=T(720-1)*Es/2=77.346542 GeV

W bosons are generated in special reaction with two + - production.

;no need to explain the weak nuclear force in ramionics

Ramionics need no Energy or Force carrier or mass Producting particle or Dark matter or Dark energy. all of them simply are explained by Ramions. Other particle may be are wrong interpret or huge neutrino or complex particles. Bcause in Ramionics we now 12 ramions around any particle hole have electrical charge even on Neutral particles so any particle can have 12 bond with other particles. In proton and neutron central particle uses only 2 bonds.

Ramionics is compatible with QFD except that in Ramionics there is only one fluctuating field: Ramions,

Ramionics help QCD o do more effective calculation without gluon

Ramionic models space-Time particles but real and 3 Dimensional.

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

Cosmology and multiverse

In Ramin theory, bridges have been built not only between gravitation and electromagnetism (the so-called four fundamental forces) and between relativity and the quantum, without singularities for everything from the smallest particles to the largest black holes.

For example, the followings, relate dark matter and the energy density of space (e.g., dark energy):

(1) (far Gravity For k=1, p=1) $F = \frac{2\,GM}{C^2R}\left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R_D}\right) e^{-\frac{R}{R_D}}$

(2) $R_D^2 = \frac{C^4}{8\pi\ G\ \rho_s}$

This theory models matter, dark matter, and waves by altering the arrangement of Ramions, and therefore only the energy of space must be taken into account in calculations of the age and dimensions of the Universe.

Studies based on this theory open many avenues concerning the expansion of the Universe, the Big Bang, and cosmology, in addition to relativity, quantum theory, and elementary particles.

In Ramion Theory all of universe is filled by Ramion, Ramion and space energy density is same even close to matter, so **maybe** in calculation on Hubble constant H0 we have to consider Dark energy (= Space energy density) share as 100% means 14.46×10^9 year Universe age and 14.46×10^9 LY observable radius.

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved

Ramin theory and philosophy

On the one hand, ramions remove the finger of God from the fine-structure constant and fine tuning, and place the burden upon geometry!

On the other hand, they indicate that our entire Universe could be a ramion within a more transcendent universe; conversely, our Universe may be the mother or daughter of other universes. Perhaps this chain is infinite, or perhaps it returns to itself—our Universe may be, for example, the mother of its own mother's mother.

Paper Copy, download, Reproduction or redistribution: not Allowed.

Copyright ©Ramin Khosravi All rights reserved